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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.52

July 10, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 3 p.m. 84
Humidity " 89 " 74

July 10, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 3 p.m. 87
Humidity " 94 " 70

7990 日三初月六

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1918.

禮拜三 十月七英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$24 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Artillery Activity.

London, July 8.
A French communiqué says:—There is artillery activity between Villers Cotteret Forest and the Marne.

Aerial Attacks.

London, July 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—There is nothing to report beyond local encounters. We have taken a few prisoners. Heavy weather on July 7 interfered with air work. Seven German aeroplanes were destroyed and four were driven down uncontrollable. Three British machines are missing. We dropped sixteen tons of bombs during the day and the following night, the principal targets attacked being Ostend Docks and the railways at Tournai and Courtrai.

A Useful French Advance.

London, July 9.
A French communiqué states:—South of the Aisne we attacked the German positions on the approaches to Bus Forest, north-west of Longpont, on a front of three kilometres. We advanced twelve hundred yards and captured Chavigny Farm and ridges to the north and south thereof. We took 347 prisoners.
Further enemy machines were killed or disabled on the 6th and 7th instant, while two balloons were set on fire.

ITALIAN ATTACKS IN ALBANIA.

Austrians Forced to Give Ground.

London, July 8.
An Austrian official message states:—The Italians are attacking with a strong west wing on the Middle and Lower Vojussa, in Albania. We withdrew from advanced posts in the valley to the main positions.

RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENTS.

Big Czecho-Slovak Army.

London, July 8.
Reuter learns, according to trustworthy Japanese sources in Russia, that the Czecho-Slovak Army is much stronger than was at first supposed and is now providing a rallying point for the majority of the non-Bolshevik elements. The Czecho-Slovak force in Vladivostok numbers 15,000, besides reinforcements despatched to Irkutsk.

OUR KING AND QUEEN.

Mr. Lloyd George's Glowing Tribute.

London, July 8.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George moved that an address be presented to Their Majesties, congratulating them on their Silver Wedding, and warmly paying tribute to their Majesties' unflinching devotion to duty, and expressing the royal affection with which the British people, all over the world, welcome the anniversary of so felicitous a union and their earnest prayer for the continuance of their Majesties' health and happiness for many years.—(Cheers). Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to the beauty, simplicity and purity of Their Majesties' home life, their invariable kindness, sympathy and unwavering devotion to duty, by which they exercised an unassessable influence on hundreds of millions in the Empire who instinctively looked to the Throne for a pattern.—(Cheers). He also paid a tribute to the King's undaunted courage and constant thought for the soldiers and sailors and their Majesties' solicitude for the wounded and the bereaved. The British people would never forget these things.—(Cheers). Their Majesties had encouraged and inspired the war workers. When thrones were tottering and falling in other lands, the British Throne was more firmly established than ever on the only foundation; namely, the lasting affection and goodwill of the people. No Sovereigns had ever won a more assured position in the hearts of their subjects. This was a matter of Imperial moment. The stability of the Throne was essential to the strength of the Empire, for it was not only a symbol, but a bond of unity.
Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to the unwavering tact with which the King strove for peace in July, 1914.
The resolution was carried unanimously with cheers.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON GERMANY.

London, July 8.
The Air Ministry reports:—Our air forces attacked a station and factories at Kaiserslautern on July 7. Hostile machines were engaged over our objectives, one being shot down. Two British machines are missing. Our squadrons on July 8 bombed the railway station, workshops and sidings at Luxemburg. Bombs were observed in the station and workshops.
[Kaiserslautern is a town of the Bavarian Palatinate, 52 miles by rail south-west of Worms].

AN IRISH CORPORAL COURT-MARTIALED.

London, July 8.
Lance Corporal Dowling, of the Connaught Rangers, who was brought ashore from a German submarine off the west of Ireland, has been court-martialed in London. The charges were that, while a war prisoner in a German camp at Limburg, he joined the Irish Brigade raised by the Germans and endeavoured to induce others to aid the enemy by landing in Ireland.

MEETINGS PROHIBITED IN IRELAND.

London, July 5.
General Shaw has prohibited meetings or processions throughout the whole of Ireland.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Useful Advance by Australians.

London, July 7.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on the 7th inst., says: The Australians' new advance reached a depth of four hundred yards and secured a commanding view for five thousand yards of the whole of Villers Bretonneux. The success was a great triumph for the tanks. One of these flattened successively six machine-gun nests with their crews. Another obliterated thirty machine-guns and took prisoner two hundred. The thoroughness of the Americans roused unstinted praise from the Australians. The former charged shouting "Lusitania." The fight was the most economical of its kind we have ever fought, not single tank being lost.

Other Successes.

London, July 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: The Australians have advanced the line slightly on a front of three thousand yards astride the Somme capturing several prisoners. Scottish troops prisoners a few in a successful raid southward of La Bassée Canal. Australians entered the trenches eastward of Hazebrouck and brought back prisoners. Hostile artillery is active astride the Somme following our operations, also westward of Beaumont-hamel and in the neighbourhood of Bethune.

The Delayed Offensive.

London, July 8.
The delay in the German offensive, which the correspondents concur in declaring to be fully prepared, is exciting much speculation. It is attributed in some quarters to a shortage of man-power and the prevalence of influenza, but it is believed in Paris that a political reason is responsible. It is possibly connected with the prolonged Council of War which the Kaiser, Count Hertling, Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff have been holding for some days past, to which Dr. von Kuehlmann has now hastily been summoned. It is stated that the latter's party, which denies the possibility of a military victory, has been reinforced recently by accounts of the situation in Russia and the revelation that over a million American soldiers are in France. Experts in Paris opine that the Germans reserves amount to only fifty-five divisions compared to eighty in the Spring, hence they expect the coming blow will be on a much restricted front.

BITTER FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, July 8.
An Italian official message says: By small actions we gained ground northward of Grappa and extended our advanced occupation in the region of Colcapella. The Italo-French between the coast and Tomorica-Valley in Albania began an operation on the 6th inst. which is developing satisfactorily. The prisoners already exceed a thousand.

Correspondents at Italian Headquarters in describing the fighting which preceded the expulsion of the Austrians from the Piave Delta states that the Austrians were unable to entrench in the water-logged soil which filled thirty square miles of marshland. Machine gun posts were approachable only frontally along the tops of dykes and the Austrians converted scattered houses into fortresses. The troops left to defend the delta were mostly Muslim Bosnians who resisted most desperately. Four columns of Bersaglieri and sailors were assigned to the task of breaking up the enemy defences and they fought continually up to their waists in water. Both sides often lost their weapons in bogs and fought with hands and teeth. Astonishing feats were performed by Arditi in the closing phases of the battle. Armed with long poles they cleared obstacles, landed in rear of the machine-gunners and drove their daggers into the enemy's backs. A company of Bersaglieri rushed and captured a battery of four-inch guns. Another company, preceded by flamethrowers, stormed a factory in the face of forty machine-guns and prisoners all the officers. Altogether thirteen hundred machine-guns were captured in the delta and hundreds more were buried in the swamps of ruins of demolished buildings.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Murder of Count Mirbach.

London, July 8.
A German expedition against Moscow is anticipated as a result of the murder of Count Mirbach, the German Ambassador.

A Russian wireless message says: M. Lenin, informing Ambassador Joffe at Berlin of the murder of Count Mirbach, orders him to immediately visit Dr. von Kuehlmann and express his indignation. It states that M. Lenin, M. Sverloff, M. Tchitcherine and M. Karaban on receipt of the news immediately assured the Chief of the German Mission that extraordinary measures had been taken for the discovery of the murderers. The whole quarter in which the Embassy is situated was immediately surrounded by troops and severe control was established on arrivals in and departures from the town. An extraordinary plenipotentiary will be despatched to Berlin to express indignation.

Signal for Revolt.

Amsterdam, July 8.
A message from Berlin says the murderers of Mirbach took shelter in a building occupied by Social Revolutionaries and defended by machine-guns. The impression is growing that the murder was the signal for a big revolt of Social Revolutionaries, fighting with whom is occurring in Moscow. Details are lacking.

Revolutionary Rising Suppressed.

London, July 8.
A wireless Russian official message says:—The counter revolutionary rising of Left Social Revolutionaries in Moscow has been suppressed. Several hundreds are arrested. Significant reports are appearing in the German press of Bolshevik cruelties at Baku which, it is alleged, necessitate German occupation of this rich district.

Situation at Vladivostok.

London, July 8.
A Vladivostok message to the "Times" says that British, Japanese and American landing parties enforced neutrality in the neighbourhood of the Consulate.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE DUTCH CONVOY.

London, July 8.
Mr. Gibson Bowles in a letter to the "Times" denounces the concession as regards the Dutch convoy as a return to the Declaration of London and asks whether the Allies concur; if not, then the convoy is liable to search by Japanese and United States warships and also to attack by German submarines unless Germany has also guaranteed immunity which would be a privilege not enjoyed by a neutral in any war.
The "Times" in an editorial describes the Foreign Office communiqué on the subject of the convoy as humiliating and unintelligible. It says the Government has established a precedent which will be cited against us.

BRITAIN AND HOSPITAL SHIPS.

London, July 8.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnamara stated that German submarines had on several occasions exercised the right of searching hospital ships in order to see that they were complying with The Hague Convention. He emphasised that Britain had never broken the letter and spirit of the Convention as regards hospital ships and he believed the same was true regarding Britain's Allies.

JAPAN'S ARMY AND NAVY.

London, July 8.
The "Times" correspondent at Tokio, wiring on the 1st inst., says: The Council of Field Marshals and Admirals has decided on a plan of co-operation between the Army and Navy and has approved in principle of increasing the Army to twenty-one corps, forty-two divisions and 198 regiments.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

Amsterdam, July 8.
The "Vorwaerts" says that President Wilson and Mr. Churchill both make a decisive Allied military victory a prerequisite of peace, therefore the Germans must continue the struggle until the Allies are convinced that peace can only come by understanding.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 8.
The silver market is quiet.

BRITISH LABOUR.

"A Broad People's Party."

Mr. W. O. Anderson, M.P., chairman of the British Labour Party executive, writes in the "Pall Mall Gazette" the article which follows:—

A strong democratic revival is taking place in the country. Many who are resident in London may hardly be aware of it, but it is impossible to visit the provincial industrial centres without feeling the growing force and intensity of the new movement. Old parties, old ideas, old institutions are being definitely challenged, and the idea of a complete rebuilding from the bottom up is taking hold of the mind of the people.

The Labour Party has a supreme opportunity to broaden itself out into a great people's party. It must be more than a class movement, though it must set its face like flint against the wrongs and oppressions of class. It must be wide enough to include all who are genuinely for social and economic justice, and against monopoly and vested interests, who are for the public good against class ascendancy, who are really in favour of a social order in which every child born will have at least an equal chance with every other child.

In the light of that, the land system and the industrial system will be subjected to critical examination, and the changes are bound to be far-reaching. It is sometimes suggested that a Labour Party should be suspicious of everybody who is not a manual worker or a trade union official. That is, of course, absurd. Industrial movements like the trade union must necessarily be based upon class; but political movements rest upon ideas, upon class of mind. Room must, therefore, be found for all who are honestly in sympathy with and are prepared heartily to work for the programme and policy of the Labour Party, whatever the

accident of their class or economic circumstances.

On the other hand, it must not be supposed that a reorganised Labour party will accept at his own valuation the adventures of the superior person who comes in solely for the purpose of running as a Parliamentary candidate, or of instructing everybody how everything should be done. That person will probably find his way out even more quickly than he found his way in. But those who join, not because of what they expect, but of what they hope to give, will have no difficulty in finding their place, and in rendering high service.

My own criticism of the proposed changes in the Labour party constitution is not that they are too bold, but that they are too timid. Far deeper changes will have to be made if we are to provide channels for the new democratic river. I am sure that after the war we are going to have flood-politics—great mass movements in which thousands of workpeople in factory or mine will go to vote with the same solidarity that they display during a strike. In addition to this, a real people's party will be ready to accept all who stand for social service, and are resolved to put down the profiteer from his present high place.

It will be open to the soldier back from the wars and anxious to see justice done to all his comrades, to the doctor who understands what a large percentage of disease is rooted in evil social conditions, to the artist who loves beauty and colour, and loathes the hideous ugliness of factory towns, to the architect who knows the difference between a home of health and joy, and a foul-smelling jerry-built slum, to the schoolmaster in revolt against ignorance and shady education, and eager that every child shall make the most of itself, and render the widest social service, to the mother in the home with wise practical knowledge of problems vital to the future of the race—to all these and many more. There will be food problems, already sufficiently acute, and

4,376 RIVETS A DAY.

London Beats U.S.A.

The United States riveting record made by Charles Sobock, who at Baltimore drove in 2,730 rivets in nine hours, has been easily beaten in London.

The workmen of Messrs. Fraser & Neave, engineers and boiler makers of Bromley-by-Bow, asked their management to give them an opportunity of beating the American record, and the effort was made by a selected squad. The riveter was Robert Farrant, a dark, slim, clean-shaven man of mighty muscle, 31 years of age, and one of a family of eighteen whose father, aged 67, is still a riveter in the same yard.

Starting at 6.30 a.m., with half an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner, he worked till 5 p.m. with a 28lb. pneumatic tool in riveting a number of steel tanks. Four "carriers" ran constantly to and fro with white-hot rivets from three furnaces a few yards away. They slipped the rivets into the holes, and as fast as they could bring them Farrant drove them home. Repeatedly he shouted "faster, faster," and there were eight second rods of lightning hammering as the piston of the pneumatic tool rattled away at the rate of 1,000 blows to the minute.

Inside the tanks two men, Payton and Baxter, took turns with the "holding-up" tools—blunt metal instruments which are pressed against the white-hot rivets as the riveting hammers them home.

The yard set out to do 2,850 rivets in nine hours so as to beat the American figure, but Farrant passed that total in six hours. Going on, he hammered in 4,376 rivets in the nine hours, an average of 475 an hour, or one rivet about every 7½ seconds. This is claimed to be easily a world's record. "A normal day's work is 1,000 to 1,200 rivets in 9½ hours," said an authority.

At the finish the squad received an ovation from their fellow-workers. Farrant looked as fresh at the finish as at the start. Members of the Ministry of Munitions and other Government Departments were present.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 a.m.

daily getting worse. There will be tremendous questions of finance, a huge war debt, high taxation, financial instability. There will be in various trades industrial dislocation. There will be the all-important question of the new status of Labour, the place which the workers are to occupy in the gain and struggle of the nation. There will be the difficult questions of demobilisation all the industrial issues arising out of them. There will be housing questions, and urgent questions as to the future relation of States.

In point of fact, there will be much revolutionary ferment. Those who are trying to build up a new relation between Capital and Labour, based wholly on the emotion of war, are building on shifting sand. But it will be indeed lamentable if there is to be merely revolutionary feeling without guidance or direction—a blind kicking of feet against burdens which are heavy and intolerable. That is the real danger of the future, and it is the last ditch reactionary, who stubbornly obstructs all change, who really precipitates revolutionary anarchy and chaos.

There will be need for vision, for restraint, for statesmanship. Therefore, I welcome the prospect of a vast party springing from the people themselves, acting both with courage and wisdom in bringing about the changes which are necessary to the future of this country and of humanity.

GENERAL NEWS.

A "Mischievous Person." The Peking Leader hears that Herr Pohl, the ex-Chief of the Austrian Police in Tientsin, who was soundly thrashed recently by a Serbian whom he approached for information on the subject of the Irredentist troops here, is not now allowed to leave the ex-Austrian Concession. The Chinese are responsible for this restriction upon his movements, and the step will be welcomed by the Allies for this mischievous person was continually spying around the foreign Concessions.

On the King's Business. In an action before the Recorder of Dublin, in which a man sought damages against Sir Brian Mahon, General Officer Commanding the Forces in Ireland, for personal injuries and damage to a bicycle sustained in a collision with the General's motor-car, counsel for defendant said that that General Mahon, who was a servant of the King, was on the business of the King, and neither against him nor the chauffeur, who was a soldier, was an action sustainable. The Recorder dismissed the action.

Baseball Championship. The China Critic is informed that arrangements have now been made to hold a competition for the Far Eastern Baseball Championship at Tientsin this month. The teams competing will number five, if not more; and are as follows:—U. S. 9th Cavalry (coloured) U. S. Marines from Peking; T. Baseball Club; Japanese Baseball Club (Tientsin); Maji University team, Tokyo; and, possibly, teams from U. S. cruiser Brooklyn and Shanghai. The games will start on the 4th and be played daily until the competition is decided.

Big Bail. Two Formosan Chinese, father and son, who were convicted by the Nagasaki District Court of embezzling sums amounting to Yen 2,387.45 from their employers, Messrs. Samuel & Co., of Shanghai, have been released on bail of Yen 5,000 each, which is probably the largest amount ever demanded as bail in a Nagasaki court of law. The District Court sentenced the accused to seven years' imprisonment, whereupon they lodged an appeal, which is now being heard in the Nagasaki Court of Appeal. The first hearing of the appeal took place some time ago and there will be another in July.

Kobe "Boys" Return. The first of the Kobe "boys" who volunteered for military service to return to Japan is Captain D. H. James, M.O., who returned to Kobe a few days ago with his wife and family, having travelled to the East via America. Considering the very serious injuries Captain James received he looks remarkably well, and bears no outward sign of the severe ordeal he has now happily passed through, says the Japan Chronicle. Three times Captain James was wounded, and twice he went back to the firing-line, but the injuries received on the third occasion of his being carried off the field were so serious as to incapacitate him from further service.

Malayan Food Prices. At the monthly meeting of Kinta Sanitary Board Mr. de Paula drew attention to the excessive prices of locally produced foodstuffs, which are only slightly influenced by war conditions, and asked whether the Food Control Committee is taking action to prevent profiteering in Kinta. The Chairman informed the members that there is no reason, except for the increased price of rice, why fish, fowls, eggs and vegetables should cost any more than they did three years ago; that beef and mutton are affected by shipping and quarantine restrictions, but are unnecessarily high in price. The Chairman reminded the members that lessens in the markets hold their stalls subject to such conditions as the Board may impose, and that therefore it will be a simple matter to fix the price of all food stuff sold in the market. Mr. Keaton suggested that the price of fowls and eggs be fixed to begin with, after full enquiry as to what would constitute a fair price.

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DANGEROUS TENDENCES.

A Japanese Officials Strictures.

At a conference of Chiefs of Prefectural Police held in Tokyo recently Dr. Hiranuma, the Procurator-General, delivered a lengthy speech, the gist of which ran as follows:—

"Freedom of thought and speech must, of course, be respected, and it is not right to impose too much restraint upon discussion. It is therefore superfluous to say that special circumstances require in the matter of controlling newspaper and magazine articles. Inasmuch, however, as expressions of opinion appearing in printed form are expected to have a far-reaching effect upon the public morals, serious evils will arise from any laxity of control over such publication. This being the case, no tolerance should be shown towards articles which, after careful study, appear to you to be detrimental to the maintenance of public peace and order.

"The Japanese world of thought has recently received an extraordinary shock in consequence of the world situation, and its solidity has been rudely shaken, with the result that irresponsible speeches and articles frequently appear in print, pandering to the evil tendencies of the age. Your careful attention is directed to this tendency, which is damaging to the pure national character. If you discover any articles which contain remarks detrimental to the national regime, you must deal most stringently with them.

"In regard to all kinds of publications, particular attention must be paid to such as are demoralising to good habits. The morals of the rising generation have been gradually degenerating of late, and habits of luxury and levity have been fast supplanting the virtues of diligence and steadiness. This is a very deplorable state of things. Should any lack of care be shown in exercising proper control over such demoralising publications, it is feared that

many youths will be precipitated into the deep abyss of degeneration out of which there is no possible means of escape. In these circumstances, constant attention must be paid to the general tendency of the reading public, and the strictest control should be enforced over such books and magazines as are greedily read by young men and women, with a view to putting an effective stop to the publication of sordid matter.

"The war situation and the abnormal economic condition arising therefrom have had the effect of making the disparity between the position of the rich and poor more pronounced. Although such a tendency is common to all countries, it must be remembered that the difficulty of obtaining a livelihood often constitutes a cause of crime, and that poverty, coupled with the modern tendency of thought, is liable to engender dangerous thoughts among the people. I recommend this fact to your particular attention, and hope you will use your best endeavours for devising some means for the prevention of these evils.

"It is a very unfavourable phenomenon that many cases of corruption and betrayal of public trust have been recently brought to light among Government officials. As it is likely that the radical cause of this evil tendency is far to seek, it will be difficult to eradicate it simply by invoking the aid of the law, but seeing that any improvement of the situation depends greatly upon the efforts of the judiciary, it is incumbent upon those who are entrusted with the duty of controlling the police to redouble their endeavours to discharge their responsible duties properly. Investigations recently conducted reveal the fact that some of the irregularities are not of recent growth, and it is regrettable to note that the failure of Public Prosecutors and local police to discover these irregularities in their inception is partly responsible for the serious proportions they have finally assumed. To this point I desire to call your earnest attention."

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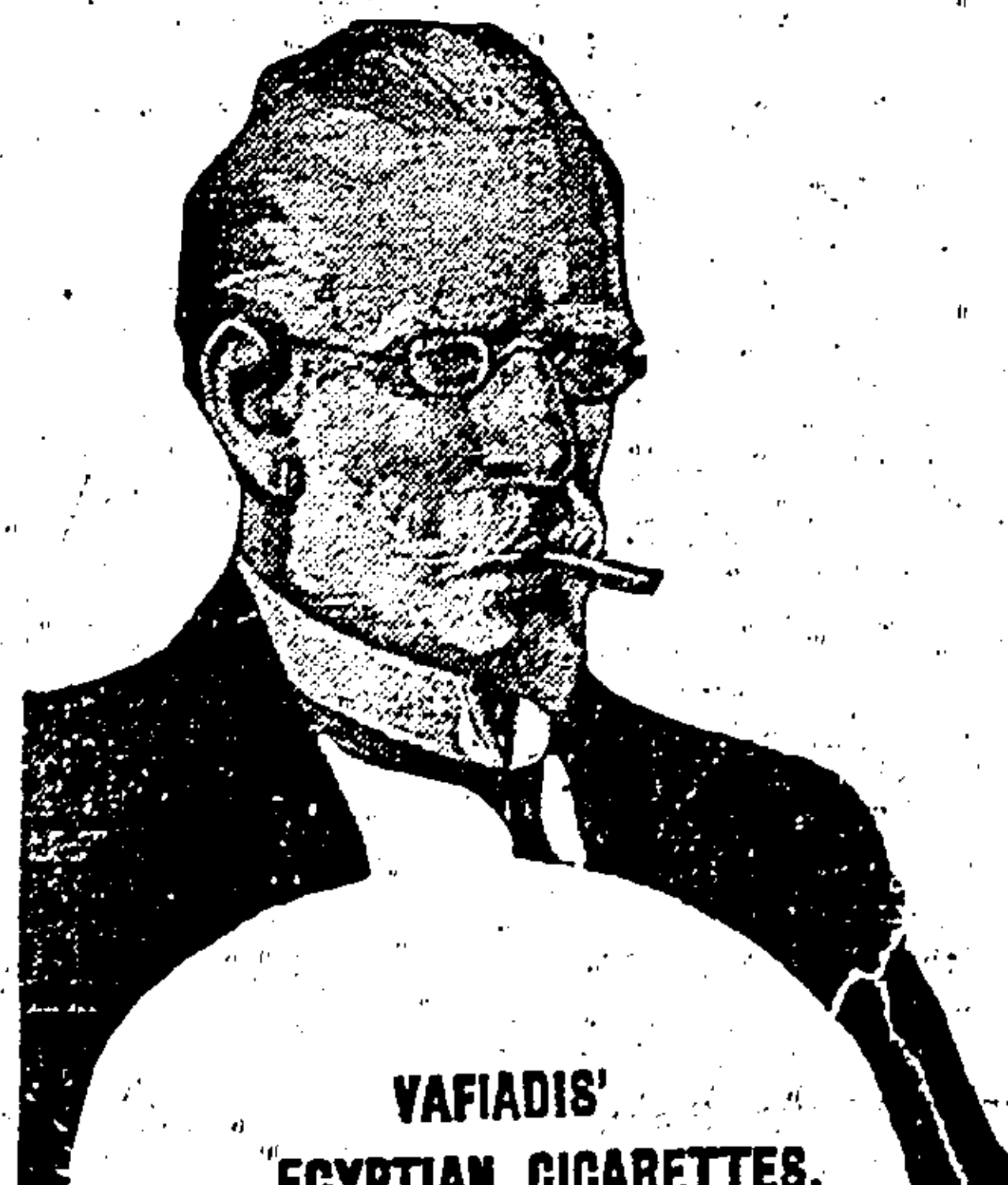
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SOLE AGENTS:—

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Nagasaki's Water Supply. All the reservoirs of the Nagasaki Waterworks are now overflowing probably for the first time in twenty months.

A Singapore Judge's Fowls. Chu Oneng Koo was charged before Mr. Dinmore, in the Singapore second court, with the theft of ten fowls belonging to Mr. Justice Edden. The accused was arrested shortly after he had disposed of the fowls in the early morning of May 11. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Afterwards Teo Keng was charged with receiving the fowls knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Shelley Thompson defended. The accused was acquitted.

NOTICES.

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1918.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

The query must often have suggested itself to foreign observers whether or not the present war will have any, and if so what, effects on China as a nation—whether she will profit by its lessons, moral and material, or whether she will, when it ends, be content to rub along in the same old way. Mr. A. H. Harris, a well-known writer of China, has performed a useful service by contributing to a local school magazine a well-reasoned article on this subject, and though his observations will doubtless be read by many of the rising generation among the Chinese community of this Colony, they are deserving of an even wider publicity. At any rate, we are encouraged by his handling of the subject to pen a few comments on the question, which is of almost world-wide importance.

No-one can look at China to-day or consider the internal squabbling which still persists up and down the land without a feeling akin to sorrow. Here is a country with unlimited natural resources and with boundless stores of potential wealth which counts for little among the countries of the world and which presents a picture of pathetic and almost, it would seem, chronic weakness. If we look at the matter from the purely materialistic point of view we cannot but feel that China's blind stumbling and general paralysis so far as organised effort goes are working wholly to her own disadvantage. Mr. Harris, in the article mentioned, refers in this connection to China's weakness so far as shipping, minerals and produce are concerned, and shows how, through lack of communications, organisation and legislation, she is at present quite unable to reap great benefits which might have been hers at this moment. Officially, China is in the war; she has at any rate chosen the side which is fighting for the future of small and weak nations and has thus come alongside the great democratic Powers of the world. But she scarcely presents the appearance of a nation; at least in its most vital aspects, for the very simple reason that past muddling and inefficiency have made her unprepared. The point is not so much a question of willingness or unwillingness as a matter of inability. Those into whose hands the governing of China has fallen may—there is no doubt, many of them, are—keenly anxious that China should do her full share as an Ally in this war, but when it comes to a struggle like the present, an ill-organised country cannot be expected to be able to do much against the arrayed forces of a country which has prided itself on its powers of systematic action. And it is precisely because China of the past has failed to set her house in order that China of the present day, however strong her will may be, cannot fulfil her rightful part in the great conflict between good and evil.

We know enough of the enormous potential power of China to realise that were she but to pull herself together and to enter upon some cohesive effort for the nation's welfare, and not for the triumph of parties or cliques, she could easily become one of the greatest Powers in the world. But still we find the country more concerned with internal wranglings and domestic bickerings than with the greater issue of national rejuvenation. And the pettiness of these interminable quarrels is only equalled by the consistent manner in which outside efforts to aid the country in the task of opening up its immense natural riches are countered at almost every point, despite the fact that such exploitation would be to the mutual advantage of all concerned. Only radical reforms and a readier use of the instruments of science can save China from herself. She can only be great in the future by profiting from the lessons which the present war has thrown into even greater emphasis.

Germany and Peace.

Forwards, the German Socialist organ, is generally about the sanest of the enemy newspapers when dealing with war topics, but in its latest declaration, that the Germans must continue the struggle until the Allies are convinced that peace can only come by understanding, it somewhat conveys the impression that it has been "got at" by the powers that be in Berlin. It bases its contention on the fact that both President Wilson and Mr. Churchill, in their latest speeches, have declared that a decisive Allied military victory is a pre-requisite of peace. That declaration certainly accords with popular sentiment among the Allied nations, for we have long since come to realise the danger of "negotiations" with the Germans. The Russian tragedy has provided an illuminating lesson on that point. Time was when the enemy talked very glibly of the capture of the coast ports and the French capital, to say nothing of rolling the British Army into the sea; but nowadays it is the German way to send out frequent "feelers" regarding the possibility of peace by arrangement. Baron von Kuehlmann frankly admits that a military victory for the German Army is not possible, and his following appears to be growing rather than declining. It is something gained, of course, that Ministerial circles and Socialist writers have now reached a common meeting-point in conceding that a German victory on the battlefield is impossible, but that fact will not alter the resolve of the Allies to secure complete victory.

Our Popular King and Queen.

The glowing tribute which the Prime Minister paid in the House of Commons to their Majesties the King and Queen on the occasion of their Silver Wedding will be heartily endorsed by every British subject throughout the Empire and the world. As Mr. Lloyd George says, the beauty, simplicity and purity of their Majesties' home life, as also their invariable kindness, sympathy and unwavering devotion to duty, have endeared them to all. Popular as were their Majesties before the war, by their excellent example in every respect, they are to-day much more popular than ever before. Time and again the King has visited the soldiers and sailors actively engaged in the fighting and has done so in a thoroughly unselfish and extremely pleasing manner. Their Majesties have indeed been a source of inspiration to those defending us so valiantly and have also been helpful in many respects to the millions of war workers at home and throughout the Empire. As the Prime Minister says, no other British Sovereigns ever won a more assured position in the hearts of their subjects nor have any other occupants of the British Throne made their position more secure. To-day, when the Monarchical idea, largely owing to the autocratic conduct of the Emperor of Germany, is of small value in the minds of many, the British Monarchy presents an enduring and magnificent appearance, due unquestionably to the manner in which their Majesties have performed the many and varied duties that have devolved upon them in the exercise of their high office.

The Delay on the Western Front.

There is still, it would appear, considerable speculation as to the cause or causes of the delay in the German offensive on the Western Front. New views are being put forth, none of which strike us as being very well-founded. It is not improbable, however, as stated, that the prolonged Council of War which the Kaiser, Count Hertling, and General Hindenburg and Ludendorff have been attending and to which, it is now announced, Baron Kuehlmann has been summoned, may have some important bearing upon the situation. If, as is reported, it has come to the Germans as a "revelation" that there are now a million Americans in France, it may well be that the Germans may be more inclined to negotiate a reasonable peace than to make another futile attempt to reach Paris or the Channel Ports. Whatever may be the cause, we can afford to wait with equanimity, confident that in the end a glorious victory will be ours.

DAY BY DAY.

TO CENTRE ON ONE'S SELF AND FORGET OUR RELATIONSHIP TO SOCIETY IS TO SUMMON MISERY; AND MISERY MEANS DISEASE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the bombardment of Alexandria (1882).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3½d.

St. Stephen's College.
An "At Home" is to be held at 8 p.m. on Saturday at St. Stephen's College, when the annual prize-giving will take place and farewell be said to Mr. F. A. Britton.

The Colony's Health.
During yesterday there were notified seven cases of plague (five fatal), five of spotted fever (four fatal) and one of enteric fever (non-fatal). All save the case of enteric (English) were Chinese.

Robbed His Fellow-Worker.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning, with the theft of a quantity of clothing belonging to a man with whom he had previously worked and absconded. The clothes were found to be missing and when the defendant was arrested at Sham Shui Po a number of pawn tickets were found in his possession relating to the stolen property, most of which was recovered. Sentence of fourteen days' hard labour was passed.

To be Bitched.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a small boy was charged with snatching a packet of cigarettes from a stall in Des Voeux Road. It appeared that the lad, after snatching the packet, ran away and was caught by a Chinese Police Reservist, who saw him throw the packet away. The lad contended that it was another boy who stole the packet, but his Worship ordered the lad to receive six strokes with the rattan cane.

Collapse at West Point.

A Chinese tea-house near the K. Shing Theatre, West Point, collapsed yesterday afternoon, but, happily, there were no fatalities, though four men were injured, and had to be removed to hospital. Shortly after the occurrence, members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade were on the scene to the number of about forty, the diving pump, Y. M. C. A., Victoria and Queen's College Divisions being present. Police, Fire Brigade and Sanitary Department members also took part in the rescue work. It was found that four men were pinned beneath the debris and it was a somewhat difficult task to extricate them, but the work was eventually accomplished in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. E. Ralphs was in charge of the ambulance men and was assisted by Dr. Ma Chai-ki, of the Sai-yungpun Division.

A KOBE FIRE.

The French Consulate Damaged.

Recently a fire broke out in the upper storey of the French Consulate, No. 42, Yamamoto Dori, 2 Chome, Kobe. The outbreak was first noticed by M. Charpentier, the Consul, who at once gave the alarm to the inmates, and sent a message, reporting what had happened, to the Police Station. As a somewhat strong wind was blowing at the time and there was delay when the flames arrived on the scene the flames got hold of the entire upper storey. The fire was not brought under control until the upper rooms had been destroyed. The rooms on the ground floor were much damaged by water. Fortunately all important documents were saved as most of them were kept downstairs. It is reported that the fire originated in the chimney of a bath-room upstairs. One fireman, in fighting the flames, was slightly injured about the head. The consulate, it is reported, will be temporarily closed for the time being until a suitable house has been secured. It is believed the loss will be covered by the insurance.

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO FUND.

Latest Subscription List.

The following is the subscription list to date:—
Acknowledged to 23rd May 1918... \$27,841.56
Since received:—
Mr. E. M. Joseph... \$ 50.00
Mr. F. G. Becke, Sub. M. (June)... 40.60
M. S. S. Sub. Jan./July... 19.00
"Lucky Numbers" per Messrs. Komor and Komor... 3.00
Mr. H. B. L. Dowling... 40.00
Sweepstakes for Hon. Treas., P. H. S. Recreation Club... 49.00
"The Winning Number" "Kingsclere" Kitty... 5.00
"Passed A-1" "Sympathy"... 5.00
Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, List No. 12:—
The Oil Kings... \$35.00
W. H. C. E. R. S., L.N.L., at \$20.00... 60.00
H. P. W. C. C. G. A. P., F. O. J., F. O. H. F. C. A. G. G. W. A. D. W. E. O., P. D. S., at \$10.00... 90.00
G. E. T. G. E. S., F. A. W., S. W., J. M. H., B. S. N., H. O. S., N. S. M., J. V. R., C. B. B., H. H. S. G. N., A. S., C. H. P. H., G. S. A., E. B. T., R. S., A. C. D., A. B. S., R. de O. L., P. T., G. B., F. O. C., A. F. F., at \$5.00... 115.00
J. H. E., R. K., E. A., P. H. H., W. S., J. H. B., Wallaby, I. G. M. S., A. O. L., at \$3.00... 27.00
W. B., F. W. J., W. N., E. W. M., E. M. F., A. D. G., C. H. D., H. J. N., C. H. B., R. J. R., T. R. O., R. A. W., R. P. T., J. A. R., R. T. B., A. S. L., E. B. N., A. M., T. O. D., J. M., J. G., C. F. M., L. B. L., W. J. M., N. J. A., H. M., J. R. T., J. D., F. F. O., L. O. W., D. B., K. B. R., M. B., H. W. D., W. R. M., C. B. B., P. M. H., J. H. B., O. B., J. H. G. G., F. S. T., E. G. S., G. M. L., F. S., at \$2.00... 88.00
E. M. E. L. S., T. O. N., H. F. C., at \$1.00... 4.00
\$28,526.56

Expended to 28th May 1918... \$27,797.08

Since expended:—
11,000 Cigarettes sent to Lt. Col. B. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., D. S. O., R. F. A., Commandery 17th Div. Ammen. Column, B. E. F.
5,000 Cigarettes for 25th Middlesex Regt., Mr. Austin Barrecks.
100,000 Cigarettes sent to the troops at the Front 363.11 28,160.19

Balance in hand \$368.37

W. A. DOWLEY,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1918.
Acknowledgments.
Armed Staff Sergeant, B. O. O., London Irish Rifles, 11/5/18.—Thank you very much for the cigarettes coming from Hongkong, reminded me of happy days spent in the colony as I did a commission out there both in H. M. S. "Albion" and H. M. S. "Sandpiper." Was very sorry to hear about the big fire on the race course, Happy Valley. Pleasant memories.
Sergeant G. B. S. Hardy, 8th Platoon B Company 1/8 Duke of Wellington's B. E. F., 3/5/18.—Your parcel of Woodbines has been received in very good condition, and a great Godsend they were too as we had done some very hard fighting and were absolutely without. Talk about putting

THE YARN MARKET.

A Steady Tone Maintained.

Messrs. Polihwalla and Kothwall report as follows under date of July 8:—
Since our last report on the 4th ult. our yarn market has kept in the same steady tone during the whole of the interval and though the transactions have been on a limited scale, the prices have remained firm owing to foreign holders showing no inclination to operate on account of higher prices ruling in India. Inquiry in 10s yarn still continues and total business has been done in about 6,500 bales. At the close our market is showing a firm tone. Total sales 6,500 bales. Bargains in Chinese hands 12,000 bales. Arrivals.—Steamers from Bombay have brought 6,000 bales for Hongkong and 2,400 bales for Shanghai.
Shanghai.—The long unsettled political situation in China has greatly affected that market which has remained so much depressed that several lots have been re-shipped from Shanghai and sold in our market; while in the absence of inquiry, stocks there are accumulating. Latest advice shows some demand at slightly improved rates.
Japanese Yarn.—Has been in moderate demand and with continued fluctuations in prices a fair amount of business has passed as under:—1,000 Bales Nagasaki No. 20s at \$228/235; 600 Bales 3 Horses No. 18s at \$218/228; 3 Horses No. 20s at \$240; 2,000 Bales Yellow Java No. 20s at \$218/228; 100 Bales Seta No. 10s at \$210; Seta No. 20s at \$240; Blue Fish No. 20s at \$240.
The growing demand of cotton piece goods in various foreign countries has turned the attention of Japanese mills to produce more piece goods, hence the output of Japanese yarn has been much curtailed, which has tended to an advance in prices to the extent of \$5 to \$7.
Raw Cotton.—There is no stock of Bengal or Chinese. Quotations:—Bengal \$42 to 47 per picul. Chinese \$45 to 53 per picul.

HOT WEATHER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, use



the dainty little laxatives, which act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Ezechuen Road, Shanghai.

new spirit into a man, it did into me to think how we were thought about in our Old Country. I and the lads of my Platoon send our heartiest thanks to you.

R. Shorley, 25th Field Bakery, Italian Exped. Forces.—You are the most welcome friend we have, for it is impossible for us to buy the cigarettes at any price. If you go to the canteens only one packet are you allowed, so I wish to convey to you our best wishes. I am sure you will not be forgotten.

No. 552275 Rtn. H. Barrow, Palestine, 5/4/18.—Many thanks for parcel of smokes received to-day, which are very much appreciated. These kind gifts of cigarettes are always particularly welcome, especially as on this Front it is often impossible to purchase them owing to our being on the move so much. Again best thanks on behalf of the undersigned and the others participating in the "fags".

Lt. A. G. E. Richmond, Camp Commandant, Headquarters 2nd Canadian Division, 30/4/18.—I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of 10,000 "Woodbine" cigarettes for which we are indebted to the kindness of the Hongkong Cigarette and Tobacco Fund. On behalf of the men under my command, I beg that you will accept my assurances of the great appreciation with which this gift has been received. The case was forwarded here through the medium of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury who has just celebrated his 79th birthday, has not fired the popular fancy as his predecessor Temple did. It has been the bland, the urbane, the courtly against the bluff, the brusque, the brutally frank. On Temple's appointment to the See of London it was Dr. Davidson's duty as bishop of Winchester to present him to Queen Victoria, and the conversation is (more or less) credibly reported as follows:—"Your Majesty will remember that Dr. Temple has had the honour of being presented to your Majesty before." "No, I don't remember having met Dr. Temple before." "Surely your Majesty remembers his Lordship being presented on his appointment as bishop of Exeter?" "No, I don't remember." "But your Majesty will recall—" "What's the use," impatiently broke in Temple, "of wanting her Majesty to say she remembers when she says she forgets?" Again, when the two prelates were seated on either side of the Queen at dinner and she said to Temple, "And you were appointed to Exeter in 1897?" Dr. Davidson sweetly chimed in, "How wonderful that your Majesty's mind should retain such details!" Dr. Temple promptly jangled the compliment with the glib retort, "Not wonderful at all; I've just told her."

Major-General Sykes's appointment as Air Chief will please the Royal Air Force. If he gained distinction first as a fighting man, then as a military aviator, he won glory as an R. N. A. S. commander. So both the two wings now merged can say of him, "One of ours, sir." Before the fusion there was much good good-natured rivalry between the two elements. Highly important work was being carried out from the air, and a slip of a boy of the R. N. A. S. proudly declared that the task was being successfully achieved. "Big things like this come naturally to us. You see we belong to the Senior Service!" he added.

A direct descendant of the founder of Harvard University is among the list of fallen officers. Lieut. Lionel de Jersey Harvard, of the Grenadier Guards, was at St. Olave's Grammar School, and then, most appropriately, went to Harvard University to take his degree. Returning when war came, he joined the Army, fought at Ypres and elsewhere. His brother fell at Langemarck last year, and now comes the news that gallant Lionel Harvard has been killed, aged 24.

Smokes as cannon fags for "Long Bertha" and German infantry attacks is but a copy of an older device. Scott reminds us how at Flodden "the Scottish fags" had fired his tents, and how he charged downhill under cover of the smoke. His picture of that fight is certainly applicable to present conditions, with aircraft battling overhead: "As if men fought upon the earth. And stands in upper air."

Sir Reginald Sothern Holland, who has been appointed Controller of the Cultivation Division of the Food Production Department, is one of South Africa's good gifts to the Motherland. Born in Cape Colony 42 years ago, he entered the Civil Service and rose to be private secretary to two Prime Ministers—Sir J. Gordon Sprigg and Sir Starr Jameson—and H. M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa. On the outbreak of the war he organised the High Explosives Department as a branch of the War Office, and his service in various high offices under the Ministry of Munitions was rewarded last year by a baronetcy.

Miss Winona Martin is the first American woman of the Y.W.O.A. staff to perish in the war. She was a woman of fine education and rare literary ability. During the voyage to France on a crowded liner she caught scarlet fever, and on arrival, was taken to a hospital in Paris, where, with five others, she was killed in an air raid. Since her death her friends in America have received a letter in which she gives a lively account of her experiences.

NATIONALISTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An Affray at Johannesburg.

On April 13th the Nationalists of the Reef made their first attempt to hold a big demonstration in the heart of Johannesburg, the occasion being a visit by Dr. D. F. Malan, the chairman of the party in the Cape. The proceedings took the form of a reception at the Party Club in the afternoon and a meeting in the Selborne Hall at night. The reception was a private affair and passed off quietly, Dr. Visser doing the honours.

The doors had not long been opened for the evening meeting, however, when an incident occurred which caused considerable resentment. At the back of the platform was a Union Jack, which has been in this place of honour for years. A couple of young Africans mounted the platform and pulled the flag off the wall. Nothing was said and there was no display of violence but the crowd pouring into the hall cheered lustily as the flag disappeared through the side door. On the platform at the time there were only a few leaders of the party, among these being Messrs. Pretorius and Butler, members of the Johannesburg Town Council.

News of this sort spread quickly. A crowd gathered outside and sang "Rule Britannia". Then the irresponsible element sought for ways of retaliating, and the trouble grew. Inside all was order and calm.

Half an hour before the start of the meeting there was a crowd outside the entrance to the Selborne Hall large enough to block the street. By some strange means a story began to circulate that at the start of the meeting a Union Jack inside the hall had been torn down, and, as if by wireless, the news was communicated to Pritchard Street, where a recruiting meeting was in progress. The result was an exodus of the audience of the recruiting meeting, and a crowd of many hundred people, more or less excited, drifted down towards the Town Hall. Their intention was to get into the hall, but finding ingress impossible by the President Street entrance, there was a big and sudden rush around the building to the Market Street door. Here they were met by a Head Constable, who did his best to persuade the "demonstrators" to desist. By this time, however, the leading files of the mob were so incensed that they made a strong endeavour to force an entry, but the Head Constable and one or two assistants held the narrow door safely until the crowd desisted in its efforts. Afterwards there was a return to President Street, where a crowd, which was being constantly augmented, sang patriotic airs. At different times after 9.30 some stones were thrown, breaking several windows. The stones were only thrown when figures appeared at the windows. Plaintive appeals by the crowd for those inside to "Come out" met with no response.

The lowering of the Union Jack at the Nationalist meeting in the Selborne Hall acted in an inflammatory manner upon the crowd below—mostly made up of returned soldiers. A move was made for the National Party Club, in Plein Street, and before the police could prevent it, a number of men seized upon a motor-bicycle and side-car which had been placed on the stoep for safety and, dragging them into the street, set fire to the petrol tank.

The side-car flamed like match-wood, and very soon the whole of the neighbourhood was illuminated by the flames. Fuel was added to the fire in the shape of bicycles and flower-tubs. The Fire Brigade made an early appearance on the scene, but as the debris was burning in the gutter their efforts were not needed. Meanwhile, reinforcements of police had arrived—some of them came by tram from Hospital Hill—and they took up their positions on the steps of the club and before the entrance. This did not prevent the angry crowd climbing on the stoep of the club and hurling missiles at the windows. Pans after pans gave way before the spiteful crashes of stones and

GERMAN EMBASSY'S MURDER PLOT.

Conspiracy to Kill the Spanish Ex-Premier.

Continuing his revelations concerning the intrigues of the German Embassy in Madrid, the special correspondent of the *Petit Parisien* on May 8, disclosed a story of dark conspiracy which reads like a tale of the Middle Ages.

It seems that in March, 1917, Von Stober, First Secretary at the Embassy, and Grimm, another of the Embassy's secretaries, were plotting nothing less than the murder of the Spanish Premier (Count Romanones). They sent for Pascual, the anarchist agent then in their pay and endeavoured by broad hints to make him understand what they wanted him to do. Their campaign, they said, had failed to procure the overthrow of the man who stood in the way of their plans.

"But," insisted Von Stober, "the Press is not the only weapon. Canalejas encountered Paredina. Paredina was the fanatic who assassinated the great Spanish statesman. And Grimm, taking up the theme, murmured: 'Is there no one among your anarchist friends capable of imitating Paredina?'"

Pascual, however, pretended not to understand, but shortly afterwards he was notified by Von Stober of the arrival of a dangerous anarchist at Madrid to kill the Prime Minister. Pascual was asked to get in touch with Grimm, explained verbally to Pascual that the anarchist wanted to avenge his dismissal, and the German diplomatist made it clear that Pascual was expected to aid him in his enterprise.

Pascual received the mysterious anarchist, but eventually turned him out of his house, refusing to have anything to do with him. He incurred thus the wrath of Von Stober, who sent for him, and in a towering rage reprimanded him for turning their man adrift.

Finally Pascual put a straight question: "What did you want to make of the man?" To which Grimm replied angrily: "Never mind; don't meddle with matters which do not concern you. We are very dissatisfied."

pieces of wood, and the fact that the police made no effort to stop this destruction emboldened the crowd. Several rushes were made to obtain entrance into the club premises and, although the bulk of the crowd were kept to the pavement, a number of men succeeded in obtaining admittance by way of the stoep. Their success was communicated to the crowd by additional fuel for the fire in the shape of rugs, table-cloths, and comfortable-looking bent wood chairs.

A number of attempts were made to harangue the crowd by returned soldiers and by civilians, but it was almost impossible to hear what was said owing to the din and confusion of voices. One soldier was heard to say that the club had ceased to be a Nationalist meeting place, and henceforth could be regarded as a soldiers' rest room. To emphasize the complete divorce of the building from its Nationalist friends, a shell-shocked soldier swarmed up to the first-floor verandah and lashed a Union Jack in a prominent place. This was the signal for the singing of the National Anthem which was taken up wholeheartedly by a bare-headed crowd.

The furnishings of the club were brought out by instalments and consigned to the flames amid cheers. At 11 o'clock there was a large and angry crowd outside the National Party Club. A well-known member of the Committee of the Comrades of the Great War was tackled. An arrest was effected, a man being bundled off to Marshall Square by a posse of constables amid the cheers of the crowd. This man was duly charged with assault.

Four arrests in connection with the disturbances had been made up till midnight, but after that things quieted down and the majority sought their last care to these suburbs. The crowd gradually cleared away from the wrecked club, until at midnight only the police and a very few sightseers remained.

INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chinese Newspaper Publishers Fined.

The cases were tried before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, in which three Chinese newspapers were summoned for publishing indecent advertisements.

The first case gone into was that against the editor and publisher of the *Chun Wen Yat Po*, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, appearing to prosecute and Mr. M. K. Lo to defend.

At the outset, Mr. Lo said that he wanted to correct an impression he made yesterday, for according to the Press, he was made to say that similar advertisements to those now complained of had been appearing in the English press. He did not intend to convey any such impression.

With regard to the case before the Court, Mr. Lo said that he was instructed to plead guilty, but asked for the case to be leniently dealt with. As soon as they were advised to stop publishing the advertisements, the defendants did so. The advertisement was a block of a bottle of medicine and the words complained of were on the bottle in very small type, hard to see. It was not an intentional offence. He also asked that only the publisher be charged, for the editor had nothing to do with it, and the publisher was quite prepared to take all responsibility.

Mr. Hallifax had no objection to this.

Mr. Lo further apologised on behalf of the publisher. Mr. Hallifax said that he did not want both men fined, but only the paper. The position was that at the passing of the Ordinance, on May 30, he called the editors of the Chinese papers to his office and there they had the whole Ordinance explained to them. They asked for time to be allowed to cancel their contracts and they were given ten days in which to do so, but some still continued to insert the advertisements. Later they came to his office again and said they did not understand the Ordinance and a further full explanation was given. They asked for further time, but in the case of the paper in this case only ten days more were given, but this time was again exceeded. There was no tendency on the part of the editors of the papers to help him in matter, but they seemed to think that by going to him and asking for explanations they could dodge the law. As the matter had been so fully gone into, there was no possibility of a misunderstanding. That was why he had brought the case into Court. He did not ask for a heavy penalty—only a nominal fine.

Mr. Lo made a brief reply, and his Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

Mr. Hallifax asked his Worship to make it clear to the defendants that the law had to be complied with and the advertisement must be withdrawn—both the picture and the words.

Defendant was accordingly admonished and told to omit the advertisement altogether.

The next case was that of the *Tai Kwong Yat Po*, Mr. Lo again appearing for the defence. There were two summonses against this paper, and it was again agreed to proceed against the publisher only and not against the editor.

Mr. Lo stated that the advertisement complained of was one in the middle of another long advertisement and was not conspicuous. It was a case of carelessness and he asked for a small penalty.

A fine of \$10 was imposed. In the other case against the same paper, Mr. Lo said he could not plead guilty because he had to contest the translation of the advertisement. The construction put on the words in the translation was quite different to what was intended in the advertisement.

The translator was then put into the witness box and produced the translation, which he admitted had been put into error by Mr. Wood, of the S.C.A. Office. After that he charged it again. The meaning was quite apparently indecent and was not veiled in any way.

Mr. Lo contended that the translation was incorrect. Mr. Sin Tak-ten then went into

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned
or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

THE
S.S. "NANKING"
(AMERICAN REGISTRY 14,000 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM

HONGKONG TO MANILA

ON OR ABOUT 30th JULY.

RETURNING FROM

MANILA TO HONGKONG

ON OR ABOUT 5th AUGUST.

FARE ONE WAY \$25.00 APPROXIMATELY H.K. \$33.00 ONLY.

RETURN \$40.00 H.K. \$52.00

This sailing offers an unusual opportunity for a short sea voyage to Manila and return, requiring only a fortnight's time, at an extraordinarily low rate.

Accommodation and Cuisine unsurpassed on any steamer on the Pacific.

New Steamer, Huge Cabins, American Officers,

Comfort, Safety.

For further information regarding this service apply to:—

O. H. RITTER,

Agent,

Telephone 1934.

REBIRTH OF BABEL.

New Confusion of Tongues

in Mesopotamia.

In a despatch from Mesopotamia Mr. Edmund Chandler

says:—

The strid traets where our own

troops and General Allenby's are

fighting, and the desert between,

span the whole land of Holy Writ,

from Jerusalem to Babylon.

Babel, if not true, is the best-

found tale in Genesis, and one has

witness of it every day. A new

tongue is arising, to increase the

original confusion, compact of

English, Arabic, and French.

An Arab asked me the other day

where the new "shemin dufer"

(chemin de fer) was going to be.

The men of the desert call our

motor "stronbills" or "terumbills"

(automobiles), a truly onomat-

opoeic word. The urebin who

holds out a faded curio at Babylon

asks you to buy an "saties." The

contractor is the "contratobi"

("contract" and "chi," the Turkish

termination that implies "agent").

At Aden I hear the Arabs have

coined a verb from an English

expletive—"damful-ni," to abuse,

which is conjugated in all its

moods and tenses. "I damfuld

you," "he damfuld me," etc.,

with the Arabic inflexions. Similarly

the Arabs of Mesopotamia have

adopted our verb "to finish." A

familiar greeting from the Arab

as we went up the Tigris was

"Turk finished," and it was

always accompanied by an

eloquent gesture of finality.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below

was received by the American

Consulate General, Hongkong,

from the Manila Observatory at

9 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or typhoon E of

Balintag Channel, moving W.

N. W. or N. W.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT AND AGENCY
CO., LTD.

AN Interim Dividend of Three
and half Dollars per share
for the six months ending 30th
June, 1918, will be payable on
FRIDAY 26th July on which
date Dividend Warrants may be
obtained on application at the
Company's Office.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be CLOSED from
FRIDAY the 19th to FRIDAY
the 26th July (both days in-
clusive) during which period no
transfer of shares can be re-
gistered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1918.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN Interim Dividend of Three
Dollars per share for the
six months ending 30th June
1918, will be payable on FRI-
DAY 26th July on which date
Dividend Warrants may be
obtained on application at the
Company's Office.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be CLOSED from
FRIDAY the 19th to FRIDAY
the 26th July (both days in-
clusive) during which period no
transfer of shares can be re-
gistered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1918.

Aertex Cellular UNDERWEAR.



You'll like the feel of
this soft, absorbent
material, and the
Comfort ensured by
the full, easy-fitting
cut of the garments.

Prices according to
quality of material
at

MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.
TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

"ATLAS" REGD

Pyjamas

FOR

SUMMER WEAR.

THEY ARE MADE IN

SUBSTANTIAL

LIGHT-WEIGHT

MATERIALS.



"COTELLA" SHORT SLEEVES,
SLEEPING SUITS SHORT DRAWERS.
THE ABOVE ARE UNEQUALLED FOR
QUALITY, DURABILITY AND VALUE.

NEW TROPICAL MOD'LS

ESTEY PIANOS

UNRIVALLED FOR TONE QUALITY & FINISH

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TEL. 1372.

CAWSEY'S

CELEBRATED SWEETENED

LEMON SQUASH

CORDIAL.

PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN

LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50

" " Bottle. \$ 1.20

AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Japan 17th July	Monteagle	1st Oct.
Monteagle 27th July	*Key West	28th Oct.
*Key West 10th Aug.	Empress of Japan	6th Nov.
Empress of Japan 11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage, fares, sailing and reservations of accommodation, also illustrations of the ship and descriptive literature apply to—
P. O. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.
HONGKONG.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West India, apply to—
J. M. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42.
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

6th. "VENEZUELA" July 17th.
6th. "ECUADOR" Aug. 14th.
6th. "COLOMBIA" Sept. 11th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Sado Maru T. 12,500	FRI. 12th July, at 11 a.m.
	*Kawachi Maru T. 12,500	FRI. 19th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT. 20th July, at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SATURDAY, 17th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.

LONDON

MELBOURNE

NEW YORK

BOMBAY

CALCUTTA

OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOABA, CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRINIDAD, ST. JAMES, BRISBANE, ADELPHY, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, PENANG & KANGAROO.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

1 Omitting Shanghai &/or Moji. * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kishida Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

*Katori Maru	FRI. 19th July, at 11 a.m.
*Suwa Maru	WED. 14th Aug. at 11 a.m.

1 Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHIMO MARU	22,000	16th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000	6th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,200	10th July.
ANYO MARU	18,500	6th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.

Makani are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 7th.
"CHINA" August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	11th July at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	12th July at 10 a.m.
CEBU & ILOILO	Hwah Kuei	12th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	16th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	18th July at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	19th July at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July 10, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijmanoeck	Amoy	in port	11th July	Batavia
Tjipanas	Macassar	24th July	1st Aug.	Batavia

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 115

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Malina	A. E. Hodgins	SUN. 14th July at 11 a.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 19th July at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Fri. 12th July at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 12th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed. 17th July at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur. 18th July at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 19th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "YITTA" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a so-called fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated on chart.

BOERNE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiaoow.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.

FORWARDERS.

TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Forty Years a Member of the Baltic.

A memorial service for the late Mr. John F. Newsum, who died on May 1st, and for his son, Captain Arthur F. Newsum, who was killed in Palestine on March 30th, was held recently at St. Andrew's Undercroft, Leadenhall-street. Mr. John Newsum was a member of the Baltic and the Corn Exchange, and many representatives of these institutions were present. The service was conducted by the Bishop of Willesden, who said that Mr. John Newsum left behind him a fragrant memory at the Baltic, where he worked for 40 years. His son was also a member of the Baltic, and volunteered for service early in the war. Like so many other men taken from civil life, he had shown great powers of leadership, winning the Distinguished Service Order and setting a splendid example to his fellow officers and men.

Manila Vessel Reconstructed.

The Varadero de la Quinta with offices at 549, Calle Bohague, Manila, has just overhauled and launched a 200 ton two-masted schooner for Mariano Veloso, a wealthy resident of Cebu. This schooner was formerly in the Behring sea trade as a sealer. During the early days of the American occupation of the Philippines she arrived in Manila from San Francisco with a cargo of American lumber. Shortly after her arrival in Philippine waters, she was purchased by Figueras Hermanos. Later she was completely dismantled and used as a lighter in the coast trade. In the early part of the present year, she came into the possession of the present owner. The Quinta firm has completely transformed the old sealer into a modern wooden cargo schooner. The vessel has up to date crude oil auxiliary power engines and it is the intention of the owner to put her into the inter island trade probably between Cebu and Manila.

Non-Sinkable Ships.

Washington mail advices say:—All American merchant vessels will be equipped immediately with double the number of bulkheads now carried for protection against torpedoes and mines. The Shipping Board approved the plan as the most practical of all the "non-sinkable" schemes, and Mr. James C. Stewart, of New York, was asked to undertake supervision of the work. Authority was telegraphed to Mr. Stewart to purchase immediately the necessary equipment, including barges for handling material. Eight instead of four walls hereafter will divide American ships into compartments, decreasing by 50 per cent the space which is likely to be flooded after an external explosion and increasing in the same proportion the chances of the vessel reaching port instead of going to the bottom. The bulkheads will be made of 4 in. planks, with tongue and groove, and tarred to make them watertight. They will be kept rigid by 1 in. steel beams. Concrete bulkheads originally were suggested, but the wood and steel construction was adopted as being lighter and taking less room. It is estimated that in 400 ships there will be a loss of only 5,000 tons cargo space due to the new walls. No delay in the movement of ships is expected to result from the installation of the new safety devices. Mr. Stewart will be given complete floating equipment, so that the work can be carried on without interfering with loading. Only slight inconvenience is anticipated in the handling of cargo. As food and small freight occupies 85 per cent of the tonnage going to Europe, the smaller compartments will not make any material difference in most ships. Vessels carrying locomotives and other heavy equipment may find their stay in port lengthened, owing to the necessity for more careful handling of the big engines. The new bulkheads will come out after the war. The Board's decision is in accord with the recently announced policy of investigating and trying every device that seems to offer a practicable means of saving tonnage. Suggestions for increasing the number of bulkheads have been made recently in England, and other European countries, but the Ship Protection Committee of the Shipping Board is the first governmental body to order practical application.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Tobacco Duty in Korea.
The excise duty on tobacco in Korea was increased on July 1 from 10 per cent. on the sale price to 25 per cent. It was expected that the price of cigarettes would be raised proportionately.

Hankow Money Market.
The weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce for June 28 states:—We have to report another very quiet week, with but few bills offering, and a small demand for wireless investments. Otherwise there has been very little doing. Tals T. T. on Shanghai have eased to 96 75, and the rate is quoted lower on the Chinese market owing to the fact that as the settlement day this month falls on Sunday, Chinese remitters are forced to settle among themselves. Native bankers look for higher rates next month. Dollars fell away from 70.1 buyers, 70.3 sellers, Chinese market, to 69.9 and 70.2 respectively, but have firmed up a little to-day. Native interest, four per cent. Cansingha exchange, 53 (nominal).

Cardboard "Tins."
In the summer of 1917, owing to the shortage of tin plate in England, steps were taken to find a substitute for packing army jam. After experiment a cardboard container was evolved for the purpose and manufacture was commenced on a small scale in August. The use of the container was gradually extended to other supplies than jam and manufacture developed until, in April last, there was an output of more than 3,000,000 containers weekly. The bulk of these are of 2 lb. size, but a proportion are of 1 lb. and 5 lb. sizes, the three sizes being used as substitutes for tinned packages. A further great saving of tin plate is anticipated by the use of a large cardboard box, of specially prepared material, for packing biscuits and dried vegetables, an order for 200,000 of which was placed for experimental packing. The use of this box is expected to save at least 100 tons in tin for every 1,000 tons of biscuits packed.

When Embargoes Benefit.
The import restrictions in the United States had the most serious effect on the merchants in Nagoya of all cities in Japan, since their business has been chiefly done with the United States. The principal line affected was toys. The merchants and manufacturers in Nagoya, however, have made successful efforts to sell to other countries the goods formerly exported to the United States. At present superior quality toys originally intended for the American market are being exported to South America, and the cheaper quality to the South Sea Islands and the Straits Settlements. It is even reported, says the *Japan Chronicle*, that exports have now increased to about double the quantity exported before the American import restrictions were imposed. Nagoya traders expect that the United States will sooner or later interdict the import of porcelain, and are accordingly making efforts to obtain new markets abroad, especially in South Africa.

Sales Control in Lancashire.
Perhaps not too old to be of interest is the following from the Manchester correspondent of the *Economist*, of May 4:—"The Board of Trade, has this week issued fresh regulations with regard to the buying and selling of raw cotton. In future all transactions have to be reported on the day they occur to the secretary of the Liverpool Cotton Association, giving the grade, growth, and staple, and the price. It is understood that this notice has been issued with the idea of controlling dealings to a greater extent than formerly. The raw cotton situation in Liverpool is very serious. The actual stock of American qualities at the beginning of this week was officially stated to be 227,990 bales, but it is said that of this total only 36,000 bales are unsold. There, therefore, experiences great difficulty in obtaining supplies, and selection is very limited. There are hopes of the Government providing increased shipping facilities from the United States at an early date, for if the Lancashire industry is to be kept going some relief will have to be found."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Hankow Trade.
The Hankow British Chamber of Commerce circular for June 28 states:—There has been no change in conditions in this market since our last report, and very little doing. The wood oil market is still active, but otherwise we have nothing of interest to write about. Pieces Goods and Yarn:—Sales of black and whites from stocks are reported, and clearances of these two lines have improved. Clearances of greys are poor. Prices of yarn have dropped during the period under review Tls. 4 to Tls. 5 per bale, with clearances very poor.

Java Sugar.
Colombo, May 9.—There is a shortage of Java sugar in the Colombo market and consequently the price has gone up considerably. One of the largest importers of the commodity informed a press representative that future prospects were not too bright. Shipments were expected, but they were small ones and it was his opinion that the island would have to fall back on the locally manufactured article to a greater extent than hitherto. Ceylon used to import direct from Java as well as from Singapore, which was a transshipment port, when Dutch ships were not available for the voyage to Colombo. But the recent withdrawal of Dutch shipping has had the effect of keeping out usual shipments, hence the shortage in the local market. The price of sugar from Rs. 40 has gone up to Rs. 57, while some dealers, taking advantage of the state of the market, are asking as much as Rs. 55 and Rs. 56.

Tansen v. Noble.
Mr. Wilkinson, representative of the Cliford Wilkinson Tansen Mineral Water Company, No. 82, Kiomsahi, Kobe, has brought suit against Mr. Soyma Nobutake, President of the Noble Shokai of Honmatscho, Kiobashi Ko, Tokyo, demanding payment of damages amounting to ¥20,868.56. The reason given in the plaint is that the plaintiff registered a trade mark ("Tansen" in white letters on a red oval) in August, 1915 and has been using it for bottles of light beverages such as Tansen, lemonade etc. The defendant has endeavored to encroach upon the plaintiff's market by selling beverages of very inferior quality, using a trade mark ["Noble" in white letters in red oval] which is apt to be mistaken for that of the plaintiff. Thereupon the plaintiff, through his representative, asked the defendant to abandon the use of the trade mark in question, but the latter attempted to gloss over the matter and failed to give any definite reply whatever. The plaintiff was naturally compelled to bring an action against the defendant for infringement of his trade mark. The Court, having given a decision in favour of the plaintiff, prohibiting the further use of defendant's trade mark, the plaintiff provisionally seized the defendant's property against damage thereby sustained. The plaintiff now demands compensation of ¥20,868 on the ground that through the defendant's use of a similar trade mark, the sale of plaintiff's beverages shows a decrease of 268,694 bottles for a period from September 1915 up to April this year and that the reputation of his table waters has been considerably injured. The plaintiff estimates that a profit of ¥10,686 could have been realized by sale of those 268,694 bottles. The above-mentioned total amount is inclusive of ¥10,000, claimed as compensation for damage to the reputation of Tansen. The case was to come up for hearing in Tokyo on the 28th. ult.

A New M. P.

Mr. Harry Greer, the Coalition candidate, who won the recent by-election at Clapham, has a distinct connection with the Far East, being the chairman of the Dunlop Rubber Co. of the Far East as well as of H. & W. Greer, Ltd. He has paid more than one visit to China and was in Shanghai about two years ago.

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CONCRETE SHIPS.

New Zealand "Resident's Plans."

A well-known authority on concrete construction, Mr. A. G. St. Clair Labister, of Auckland (N.Z.), has devised a new method for the building of concrete ships. He claims that by his method larger vessels can be turned out. In his opinion the one-piece plan of construction must be abandoned, and pre-cast sections used, in order to give the finished vessel the necessary elasticity.

The inventor's plans necessitate the use of plates or planks of concrete, to be joined by a specially designed dowel. The ship would be made watertight by felt or other suitable caulking. The plates of concrete, manufactured under factory conditions, can compare favourably with the one-piece method in the matter of strength and cost.

Only a small quantity of steel, Mr. Labister claims, would be needed for the dowels, and there is at present in New Zealand, a firm manufacturing pieces of reinforced steel out of scrap. Mr. Labister's plans have been submitted to the New Zealand Government, and if they are approved the authorities will use them in whatever manner they think best in the interest of the Empire. In the event of the matter being rejected, or if it is thought to be too big a proposition to launch in the Dominion at the present time, the plans will be forwarded to the British Admiralty by the Naval Adviser.

Problem of the Twins.

At an inquest at Deptford a midwife mentioned the case of a pair of twins, one of whom was born five minutes before and the other shortly after summer time came into operation. She asked whether she should have registered the second child according to the old time or summer time? The coroner advised her that she should have registered it according to summer time.

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60 d/s	3/4
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T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	14 1/2
T/T Japan	14 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	78 1/2
co & New York	78 1/2
T/T Java	15 1/2
T/T Manila	15 1/2
T/T France	45 1/2
Demand, Paris	45 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3 1/2

30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	80
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4 1/2
6 m/s. France	4 1/2
Demand, Germany	78 1/2
Demand, New York	78 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	158
Demand, Singapore	14 1/2
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